

WASHINGTON.

"Our Country—always right—but, right or wrong, our Country."

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1833.

OFFICE ON E STREET, IN THE SQUARE IMMEDIATELY WEST OF THE BURNT POST OFFICE.

TO NATIVE AMERICANS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY:
Fellow-Citizens: I am directed, by the President and Council of the Native American Association of the United States at Washington City, to invite you to form in the different counties and cities of the several States, auxiliary Native Associations to be united with us in this cause.

I am also instructed to call your attention to the necessity of authorizing a committee of such of those societies as may be formed, to prepare, in your name, memorials to Congress; to be presented at the early part of the ensuing session, praying for a repeal of the laws of naturalization.

Your fellow-countryman,
HENRY J. BRENT,
Corresponding Secy. of the Native Am. Association of the U. S., Wash. City

Myron J. Gilbert, of Troy, New York, is an authorized Agent for this paper.

Circumstances have prevented the Editor from giving strict attention to this number.

The State of Connecticut has gone for the Whigs.

The Hon. Isaac McKim, one of the Representatives from Baltimore, died in this City on Sunday last. His remains were carried to Baltimore.

The spirit of exclusiveness which is daily manifested by a certain class of foreigners in our country, is a proof of the necessity of a concentrated feeling and action among our own countrymen. We are really engaged in a war for the maintenance of native rights, with an enemy seated among us and upon our very threshold. When this defence of our birthrights was first undertaken we had in view a prevention of the prospective dangers from the influx of paupers and evil subjects that the policy of other governments would send forth from their own shores. Little did we think that those already among us, enjoying their constitutional rights in common with ourselves, would rise up and clamor for an extension of those franchises to the world of aliens yet unborn. Our views were of a national character—and confiding in the pledge which the affiliated citizen gives when in the solemnity of an oath he throws off all allegiance to other lands, and gives it only to this, thought that here, at least, where the law had transformed an outcast into a nominal patriot, those who claimed its protection and its benefits would at least be silent while the true men of the land were protecting their institutions from the despoiling hands of the refuse of all the world. It had however been foreseen in other places that the foreigner who comes here and assumes a new patriotism, has still his heart and his aspirations in other regions, and is only a laborer in America to perpetuate the feelings of the people of his own land, and open for them a new home to which their national prejudices may be translated and strengthened.

All these things were predicted elsewhere, and it was charged against them that they were a band of foreign enemies fighting under friendly colors; that an attempt to repeal the laws of naturalization would be the thurible spear that would wake them up and show the slumbering adder warmed into life by the kindness of an improvident humanity.

The day of proof has arrived; the efforts of the Natives to save themselves from the corruptions and vices of the old world, to place a barrier between the notions of monarchists and ourselves, and to prevent the influence of imported numbers over the yeomanry of the land, is denounced as the plan of illiberal men and as a war upon philanthropy. So far has this gone that the merit of our own people in the achievement of independence has been transferred to other names; the talents, ingenuity and industry of Americans are lost in the comparison of the same qualities exercised by these foreigners, and finally all that is great and good and valuable is assumed as the attributes of these men who have built up the Union to be what it is, while we are but the tolerated participants of the results.

Fellow citizens we owe a solemn duty to our country and ourselves; we owe it at the risk of property, and, if necessary, at the sacrifice of life. We owe it to that spirit of natural religion which prompts a sacred defence of her rights, and to self-protection and respect—to put down this arrogance, beat back the ignorant pretensions of the adopted guests, and disenfranchise the American from the present and future curse of the emigrated refugee.

It is not in politicians that we should confide, neither is it in the strength of party, nor in the mere promises of friends; but the reliance should be in the importance of the cause, the holiness of its object, and in the integrity, wounded spirit, and determination of ourselves.

No people, however extended their domains, or how great their commerce, or how rich their public coffers, can be long happy or long safe, unless there is that unity of feeling which gives them strength and that identity of nature which produces national character and love of country.

The policy which holds out the sacrifice of these things for the sake of augmenting a population, breaks up the ties which give confidence to society, and substitutes the artificial value of numbers which may some day turn their arms against us.

That we are approximating to this latter state, we believe there is little doubt; the elements of foreign discord are at work; the institutions of the country, public men and private character are assailed; the capacity of our citizens, in all that relates to self-government, is impugned—equality of rights, property and political freedom are demanded by the unwashed multitude just landed, while the paternal feeling of the older foreigner recoils these demands and thus tramples upon yourselves.

Fellow countrymen, we call upon you to forget the temporary differences which party may have produced, and to unite in this great cause of making the country strong and ourselves safe.

The mechanics throughout the Union would do well to emulate the example of those of this city who have long ago felt the necessity of uniting, and who gave an evidence of their feeling while engaged upon the several public buildings, by hanging on the outer walls their banners with the emphatic motto, "We strike for our country." We do not inculcate faction or disorder; we argue only for defence—not that physical defence which arises or is necessary in turbulent times, when the law is silent and force prevails, but that moral force which regulates the wanderings of a thinking people and gives them the certainty of success.

Let those who tremblingly fled from their own country to become brave men here, take a lesson from our example, and remember that while discretion in valor sometimes ensures safety, it often fails to make patriots. He who is false to his own altars ought not to swear fealty to those of other men.

We publish with unfeigned gratification the editorial article from the Brooklyn Native Citizen, commencing "A petition was recently sent from Washington, &c." in which the worthy editor substantiates our remarks in last week's paper with reference to the action of the Native American Associations in religious matters. We commend it to the perusal of our friends and foes.

The reader's attention is requested to the proceedings of a meeting of German emigrants in Missouri, which are inserted on our first page. These proceedings afford additional evidence that the great moral contest in which Native Americans are engaged for the perpetuation of their liberties, will not be less severe, and perhaps not less prolonged, than the physical one by which they were won. A few foreigners, who take a just and enlightened view of the subject, are on our side now, as there were in the first war, but the great mass of European population—the Hessians—the ignorant, the deluded, the bought and sold and led instruments of legitimacy—are against us in 1833, as they were in 1776 and subsequently throughout the struggle, and they are every day becoming more formidable by combination and concert.

As serious however as it is to reflect upon the peril of our free institutions, it cannot but provoke a smile to find these Germans declaring that the repeal of the Naturalization Law would be "a positive violation of the Constitution of the United States," and boasting of the aid which their fathers rendered us in the war of the Revolution.—*Brooklyn Native Citizen.*

From the Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA.
"Soon after Gen. Braddock arrived in Virginia, he wrote to the Governors of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, requesting them to meet him at Annapolis in Maryland, to concert measures for future operations. The General and Governor Dinwiddie proceeded to Annapolis, but the place of meeting was afterwards changed to Alexandria, where they all assembled on the 13th of April, (1755,) and concerted measures for the united action of the middle and northern colonies." In a letter to Wm. Fairfax, dated Mount Vernon, 23d April, 1755, General (then Colonel) Washington says:
"Alexandria has been honored with five Governors in consultation; a favorable presage, I hope, not only of the success of this expedition, but of the future greatness of that town; for surely such a meeting must have been occasioned by the commodious and pleasant situation of the place, which prognosticates population and increase of a flourishing trade."—*Washington's Writings, Sparks's ed. vol. 2, pages 71, 74.*

The Native American Meeting at the Howard House, on Tuesday Evening, was very well attended, we understand, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The nomination of Mr. Clark to the Mayoralty was confirmed, and such resolutions as the occasion seemed to call for were adopted. Several letters from members of Congress, in relation to the projected action on the subject of the Naturalization Law, were read—some of them calling for information on certain specified points, and others holding forth encouragement for perseverance in the good work. From all we can learn, the feeling on this momentous subject is rapidly extending through the country, and it certainly becomes those in this region, who first girded on the "Native" armor, not to flag in their courage or their zeal, now that the fight is becoming more general, and their efforts are more needed, inasmuch as they are likely to be more effective.

We would take leave again to remind our friends in Brooklyn of the importance that the memorial for a change in the Naturalization Law, now in circulation, should be immediately filled with the signatures of those favorable to the object, that it may be transmitted to Washington as soon as may be.

From the Alexandria Gazette.

[Extract of a letter from Washington.]

"The rumors of a change in the Cabinet rise and sink like the billows of the ocean. What was quite rife a few days ago, is now not much talked of. The last report was that Secretary Woodbury was to go to England—Mr. Kendall to be made Secretary of the Treasury—and Mr. Grundy to succeed Mr. Kendall in the Post Office Department. Mr. Butler, the Attorney General, it is said, will resign—Mr. Gilpin, now Solicitor of the Treasury, a young lawyer from Philadelphia, to succeed him, and Mr. Key, the U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, to be advanced to Mr. Gilpin's place. It is probable, I think, that some or at least all of these changes may take place, but not just yet. It is more likely that things will remain quiet until the adjournment of Congress.

It will not be long now before the summer arrangements for the Hall of the House of Representatives will have to be made. There must then be a recess for a few days, in which time, it is to be hoped that the Hall may be restored to its original and proper architectural symmetry. As it now stands, it offends the eye and the taste, besides being inconvenient for hearing.

A petition was recently sent from Washington county, New York, praying Congress to pass a law preventing the introduction of foreign Catholics into the country. It is conjectured that this petition came from those who are opposed to the Native American Associations, intending by this ultra movement, to bring them into disrepute. Whether this conjecture be correct or not, it is certain the Native American Associations entertain no such views as the petition. They ask for nothing which is not clearly within the power of Congress to grant, and while they believe Congress has the power to exclude all foreigners from the country—if they believe the public safety demands such a measure,—they do not believe in the existence of any right to exclude some foreigners merely on account of their religion. The Native American Associations have a particular object in view—an object which is not concealed, but proclaimed openly to the world—a repeal, or a change of the Naturalization Law, applicable alike to all foreigners. It is true, they desire a further measure which shall so far regulate emigration as to prevent the criminal, the vicious and the pauper population of Europe from overrunning our fair country, but in this there is no reference to the religious belief of those we are willing to retain among us, or of those we desire to exclude.—*Brooklyn Native American Citizen.*

No law binds women so much as modesty. If they once break that, there is none they will keep.

From the Connecticut Observer.

THE LABORING CLASSES IN EUROPE.

The North American Review for October, 1837, commences a discussion of this subject, which, if the conclusion equals the present position, ought to be circulated by thousands, as a tract, throughout the land. We have just been looking it over—and the feeling which crowds on the mind would imbode itself, as regards our own country, in the language of the Psalmist, "He hath not dealt so with any nation!" A better service, in the present state of things, could not well be rendered by the pastors in our churches, than on the coming anniversary of thanksgiving, to contrast the blessings enjoyed by the common people in the United States, with those enjoyed by the laboring classes of Europe. The gratitude of our countrymen is cold—nay, they are too often disposed to complain and be discontented—when, if they knew the peculiar favors they receive from heaven, the voice of complaining would give place to the song of praise. We trifle with our privileges, because we do not know their comparative value; and are discontented with our lot, because we know not how much more enviable it is than that of most others. The Psalmist did not think it an improper mode of exciting his gratitude, to contrast the mercies bestowed on Jacob with those bestowed on other lands: "He hath not dealt so with any other nation."

The writer of the interesting article to which we have just referred, notices the condition of the laboring classes in Europe, in respect "to the rate of wages, the burden of taxation, the means of subsistence, the facilities of acquiring education, and the share, if any, which these classes have in the government." The facts, in regard to each of these particulars, ought to make those hang their heads with shame, who, in this country, talk of the oppression of the laboring classes by the rich, and of the withholding of rights from the common people.

In Norway, "the ordinary food of the peasantry, is bread and gruel, both prepared of oat meal, with an occasional intermixture of dried fish. Meat is a luxury which they rarely enjoy."

In Sweden, the dress of the peasantry is prescribed by law. "Their food consists of hard bread, dried fish and gruel, without meat."

In Denmark, "the peasantry are still held in bondage, and are bought and sold together with the land on which they labor."

In Russia, "the bondage of the peasantry is even more complete than it is in Denmark." The nobles own all the land in the empire, and the peasantry who reside upon it are transferred with the estate.

"A great majority have only cottages, one portion of which is occupied by the family, while the other is appropriated to domestic animals. Few, if any, have beds—but sleep upon bare boards, or upon parts of the immense stoves by which their houses are warmed. Their food consists of black bread, cabbage, and other vegetables, without the addition of butter."

In Poland, "the nobles are the proprietors of the land, and the peasants are slaves." A recent traveller says, "I travelled in every direction, and never saw a wheaten loaf to the eastward of the Rhine, in any part of Northern Germany, Poland, or Denmark. The common food of the peasantry of Poland, 'the workmen,' is cabbage, potatoes, sometimes, but not generally, peas, black bread and soup, or rather gruel, without the addition of butter or meat."

In Austria, "the nobles are the proprietors of the land, and the peasants are compelled to work for their masters during every day of the week excepting Sunday. The cultivators of the soil are in a state of bondage."

"In Hungary their state is, if possible, still worse. The nobles own the land, do no work, and pay no taxes. The laboring classes are obliged to repair all the highways and bridges, are liable at any time to have soldiers quartered upon them, and are compelled to pay one-tenth of the produce of their labor to the church, and one-ninth to the lord whose land they occupy."

Of the people of France, "seven and a half millions do not eat meat, or wheaten bread. They live upon barley, rye, buckwheat, chestnuts, and a few potatoes." [We saw it stated the other day, that some workmen, we forget in what part of New England, had a turn out, because their employers would not furnish them with tea and coffee at dinner!]

The common wages of a hired laborer in France, is \$37 50 for a man, and \$18 75 for a woman, annually. "The taxes upon the land are equal to one-fifth of its net products."

In 1791, there were 700,000 houses in Ireland. Of these, 113,000 were occupied by paupers—and more than 500,000 had only one hearth. The average wages of a laborer is from nine and a half to eleven cents a day.

Among the laboring classes of the industrious Scotch, "meat, except on Sundays, is rarely used."

In England, the price of labor varies. "The Nottingham stocking-weavers, as stated by them in a public address, after working from fourteen to sixteen hours in a day, only earned from four to seven shillings a week, and were obliged to subsist upon bread and water, or potatoes and salt!"

CALAMITIES AT SEA.—Although we are accustomed to regard upon the frequency of shipwrecks, and the fearful destruction of human life consequent upon them, we can scarcely credit the awful amount of suffering in a single year, when it is placed before the eye at a single view. During its progress, it was generally said that last year was remarkable for its number of casualties at sea, yet still the aggregate is astounding. The following details being taken from the New York Bazaar's Magazine, refer principally, if not entirely, to American shipping, and the records refer only to those shipwrecks which resulted in total loss: a detail of all would fill a volume.

The whole number of total losses recorded in 1837, was four hundred and ninety-one; while the number of lives destroyed in them was twelve hundred and ninety-five! In these 491 vessels, there were 95 ships and bargues, 135 brigs, 234 schooners, 12 sloops, and 15 steamboats. Forty-three of these were lost at the end of 1836, but the fullings of their fate only reached here in 1837. As far as could be ascertained, the numbers in the respective months ran thus: January, 38; February, 54; March, 24; April, 30; May, 19; June, 15; July, 42; August, 50; September, 32; October, 43; November, 44; and December, 7.

An opinion universally prevails, that a large portion of these shipwrecks result from ignorance, and a want of seamanship, and hence a law was proposed in England recently, to appoint commissioners whose duty it should be to examine into the qualifications of all persons employed as masters and mates of merchant vessels. Any peculiar likely to lessen this fearful amount of loss and death, deserves this serious consideration of every man of humanity.—*New Orleans Paper.*

The Alexandria Gazette states that counterfeit fifty cent notes of the Corporation of Georgetown of the late issue, (May, 1837,) are in circulation. The only way to distinguish the counterfeits from the genuine, is by reference to the signature of the Clerk, which is badly executed.

From the New Orleans American.

Mr. Editor: I have just returned from a visit to Texas, and I almost prepared to be pleased with that interesting country, from the various accounts of it I had several years read, yet it surpassed all idea I had formed of its beauty and fertility. There is to be found a combination of advantages no where else to be met with. On the same part of land the several occupations of planting, farming, grazing, &c., can all be profitably pursued; and, withal, the country is as salubrious as the Alleghany mountains. The number of emigrants of a wealthy and respectable class, too, surpass all belief. Independently of the thousands who go by sea, the road from the Sabine to the Colorado seems like the train of an army. You are scarcely ever out of sight of herds of wagons.

Towns and villages are springing up like magic. I am satisfied among all, that Velasco promises to be the emporium of the country. This will appear obvious, when it is recollected that it is situated at the mouth of the Brazos river—a river nearly central—the leading artery as it were, or in other words, the back bone of the country; and furnishing more good land, according to its size and length, than any stream in the world.

Houston is situated in the most sterile and unprosperous part of the whole country, and from the great influx of strangers, even a temporary sojourn there, is very disagreeable.

All the inhabitants being off the sea board, prefer their own government money to any other, and willingly give Louisiana and Mississippi money in exchange for it. I am surprised at the depreciation of Texas money here. The Government has only issued \$500,000; making that issue, and gold and silver alone, receivable in payment of public dues, which, at a minimum calculation, amount this year to \$2,500,000. The money must inevitably soon be at par. The last quarter, the Custom Houses alone have thrown back \$175,000 of it in the Treasury. The direct tax, and the fees for locating head rights, will soon fall due. The Secretary of the Treasury assured me he would have every dollar of the issue in the Treasury by the 15th day of July next. The money, too, bears an interest of 10 per cent.

At Velasco, there is a spacious tavern, kept by a gentleman from Virginia, where can be had, during the summer, ice, and every other luxury which New Orleans can furnish. There is also an excellent rail-track, and an abundance of fish, oysters, wild fowl, &c.

Land near the coast has risen 25 per cent. per month during all this winter.

At more leisure I will communicate some interesting details connected with the geography, botany, &c. of the country.

SENATE OF MARYLAND, MARCH 23th, 1833.

MR. LEE, from the select Committee on the Retrocession of Georgetown to Maryland, presented the following report:

The select committee to whom was referred the memorial of the city of Georgetown and that portion of Washington county, which lies without its limits, and west of Rock Creek, all of the District of Columbia, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave unanimously, to submit the following report thereon: The object of the memorialists, necessarily contemplates for its accomplishment, the action of the National Legislature as well as that of this State; and to each body it will present in some respects different questions. Your committee have however, deemed it proper to limit their examination to those considerations that appear properly to address themselves to the latter body. The territory represented in the memorial, is known, formerly constituted a part of the county of Montgomery, in this State, and was ceded to the United States for the accomplishment of an object of national importance. In reviewing the history of this cession, your committee can discover in it no valid objection on the part of the State to accept a retrocession of the territory, provided that the Congress of the United States shall be willing to surrender their peculiar jurisdiction over it. The memorial offers a considerable accession of territory, population and wealth that can be annexed to the State, without impairing the compactness of its limits. General policy obviously dictates the acceptance of such offer, and your committee are of opinion that so far from the present presenting an exception to this policy, there are some considerations, which render the territory peculiarly desirable to the State. It will give the State an important commercial port on the Potomac, the only eligible one she can ever command on the tide water of that river, and which from its position with reference to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, may be rendered an important auxiliary to the commerce of the State, though that channel. It will also give the State an almost unlimited artificial water power for manufacturing purposes, created by the canal, very eligibly situated, and such as the State can no where else command. Throughout this country, where manufactures have prospered, they have been found greatly to contribute to the wealth, the happiness and morals of the State; and your committee believe that the memorialists are not so sanguine in their anticipations, that under the protection of a judicious and fostering Legislature, Georgetown may be made to rank in manufacturing importance with any city in the Union. All which is respectfully submitted with the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Maryland do assent to the retrocession of Georgetown and that portion of the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, lying west of Rock Creek, formerly included within the limits of Montgomery county; provided, that the Congress of the United States do agree to yield its exclusive jurisdiction over the same; and in such event the said territory shall thereupon be and be deemed a portion of all the laws, and entitled to all the immunities and privileges of the citizens of this State, and the protection and continuance of all the corporate powers which may have been granted by the Congress of the United States. Resolved, That so soon as the Congress of the United States shall by law recede the said city and territory to Maryland, the same is hereby declared to be accepted by Maryland, and the county of Montgomery, and shall constitute the sixth election district of said county, and the citizens thereof shall vote at such suitable place in Georgetown, as may be designated by the judges of election to be appointed by the Levy Court of Montgomery county; provided, that no one shall be entitled to vote at any election who shall not have resided twelve months in the State or District.

Passed the senate—too late for the House.

From the Cultivator.

RELATIVE VALUE OF RUTA BAGA FOR FATTENING OXEN.

SCAGHTCOKE, Feb. 3, 1838.

Believing the turnip culture to be of almost inestimable value to the farmers of this country, and knowing the strong prejudices entertained by the most of them, against any thing like innovations, or deviations, from the good old ways of their fathers, as they term them, I deem it the duty of the few, who have been credulous enough to cultivate a few acres, to say, what they can, from experience, to induce others to give them a fair trial, and a chance to grow upon a few acres of their poor sandy soil, that will hardly grow any thing else, and they will find when the summer is passed and the harvest ended that they have not been imposed upon, except by the large quantity of roots. And, it was my object in commencing this article, to show what I believe to be their value, for feeding, in comparison with other grains and roots, generally used. I will first state that my crop was about 950 bushels per acre, on a light sandy soil, without manure, ploughed but once, and hoed twice, the whole expense, including the interest of land, was less than 3 cents per bushel, a price which I have frequently paid for digging potatoes, and the

same land would not have produced 200 bushels. I fed 2 yoke of cattle on them for 2 months, viz: November and December: feed 5 bushels per day, a yoke. Average gain 115 lbs. a yoke per month. The same cattle were fed through the month of January, on potatoes and meal, corn and oats ground together in equal quantities: feed 2 bushels potatoes, 1 bushel meal. Gain 60 lbs. Estimate the value of the ruta bage, by the present price of corn, oats and potatoes, and the respective gains, and it makes the ruta bage worth but a fraction less than 48 cents per bushel; that is, if corn is worth 8s., oats 4s., potatoes 2s. for making beef, we must put the ruta bage at 48 cents. I will only add that the experiment was fairly tried, the cattle were weighed correctly, and eat their allowance every day.

We are glad to have it in our power to say, that on the last day of the session of the Legislature, a bill was passed providing for the payment in specie of the interest on the State debt, which is now due or which may hereafter become due. This measure must have the best effect on the State's stocks—which have always, heretofore, been favorites abroad, and we hope may still continue to enjoy the confidence of capitalists, both here and in Europe.—*Balt. Chr.*

THE POET'S CONSOLATION.

The poet's lovely faith creates
The beauty he believes!
The light on which his footsteps waits,
He from himself receives.

His lot may be a weary lot!
His thrill a weary thrill,
And cares and griefs the crowd knew not,
His heart may know them all.

But still he hath a mighty power,
The loveliness that throws
Over the common thought and hour
The beauty of the rose.

In a chapter of Definitions, published in the Columbia Spy, are the following:

Animal Magnetism—The faculty that a hog is endowed with; which enables it to find its way home when carried away blindfolded.

Album—A register of blank ideas, kept by a little girl. Encouragement of Literature—Ten gentlemen clubbing twenty cents each for one newspaper.

Encouragement of the Press—Mr. Printer, you'll insert my Bill advertisement free gratis, as I'm a subscriber. Encouragement of Trade—N. B. Highest price given for rags.

Fashionable Novel—History of puppy and puppet. A low priced wrapping paper.

The Leipzig Gazette announces a discovery, made by Dr. Encke, professor of astronomy at Berlin, that the planet Saturn has three rings, instead of only two, as hitherto believed.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION to persons afflicted with the following complaints, viz: Scrofula, Leprosy, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, even when the bones are affected, White Swellings; Violent Eruptions, after measles, Scurvy, Foul Festering Eruptions, Pimples and Carbuncled faces, Sore Eyes, Sore legs, Sore Head, Ulcers, Venereal Taints, when Mercury has failed, and all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood, and humors—are assured that Dr. RELLÉ'S Botanical Drops continue unvaried, for the prevention, relief, and cure of these complaints. In proof of which read the following remarkable cure of a case of 12 years' standing:

Extract of a letter. "Sir: My leg, which before did not look like a human limb, is now entirely healed up, (after resisting every other application for 12 years!) Previous to taking your Rellé's Botanical Drops, I had given up all hope of relief."

Another Case. An agent writes, "There is a person taking the Botanical Drops, evidently with the greatest advantage." He declares, to use his own words, "It is doing wonders for him," and is, as it were, "snatching him from the grave."

Numerous instances have occurred where persons were pining away a miserable existence, nothing they could procure affording them permanent relief, until they had procured of the above invaluable Medicine.

They are also the best Spring and Autumnal Physic. Price \$1, or 6 bottles for \$5.

For sale by S. J. TODD, Washington, D. C.

GARLEGANT'S BALSAM OF HEALTH.

PREPARED ONLY BY JOHN S. MILLER, Frederick City, Maryland.

THIS valuable medicine has only been introduced to the public about five years, in various parts of the country, and hundreds of persons have used it, and found its beneficial effects, and seven out of ten cases have been permanently cured of the Dyspepsia, Cholera, Nervous Tremors, Losses of Spirit, Fatigues of the Heart, and all those train of diseases resulting from a disordered condition of the stomach and liver, or derangement of the digestive functions, such as general debility or weakness, flatulency, loss of appetite, sour eructations and acidities of the stomach, costiveness, head ache, jaundice, flatulent and bilious cholera, &c.

The proprietor does not recommend it as most patent medicines are, as a cure all, and when used is found wanting, that the public have got so much deceived, that they can scarcely be prevailed upon to try any more, which is not the case with this Balsam of Health, as hundreds of persons have received the most happy and good effects, which the proprietor can produce, if required, the testimony of many respectable persons, that have been cured of the above diseases.

The proprietor requests all those persons that are afflicted in the way above described, to give him satisfaction, a fair trial, and he assures them that they will not be disappointed.

The Public will find it for sale—wholesale and retail—at TODD'S Drug-Store.

LUMBER AND WOOD.—The undersigned dealer in lumber and wood, has his yard on 12th street, near the canal bridge, where he intends keeping a good assortment, which will be sold on as good terms and at as fair prices as at any other yards. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

He has also several houses and lots, and unimproved lots, which he will sell on good terms. There is at this time on the west side of the bridge good oak wood which can be had at \$4.25 per cord, by paying the cash and taking it from the wharf, or it can be delivered at \$4.75.

ULYSSES WARD. Washington, March 17th, 1838.

STEAMBOAT JOSEPH JOHNSON.

THE STEAMBOAT JOSEPH JOHNSON will commence her regular trips between Washington and Alexandria on Wednesday, 7th of March, and will run during the month as follows, viz: leave Alexandria at 9 and 11 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M., and Washington at 10 A. M. 12 M. and 3 and 5 o'clock P. M. JOSEPH JOHNSON, Captain.

CABINET AND CHAIR FACTORY.—On Louisiana Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets, immediately north of the Bank of Washington, the subscriber will keep constantly on hand, for sale, a good assortment of Cabinet Furniture, which will be sold low for cash, or on accommodating terms for approved paper.

Old furniture taken in exchange for new. A good assortment of Mahogany will be constantly kept on hand, and sold low for cash. Funerals attended to upon moderate terms. March 10th—JAMES WILLIAMS.

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD.

TRANSPORTATION DEPOT.—Notice is hereby given that, in consequence of the impracticability of making numerous collections, and the losses heretofore sustained, no merchandise, or other articles hereafter conveyed upon the road, will be permitted to be removed from the depot until the amount of freight and charges be paid except for those merchants who receive large consignments, and are in the habit of paying their bills promptly on the first of each month.